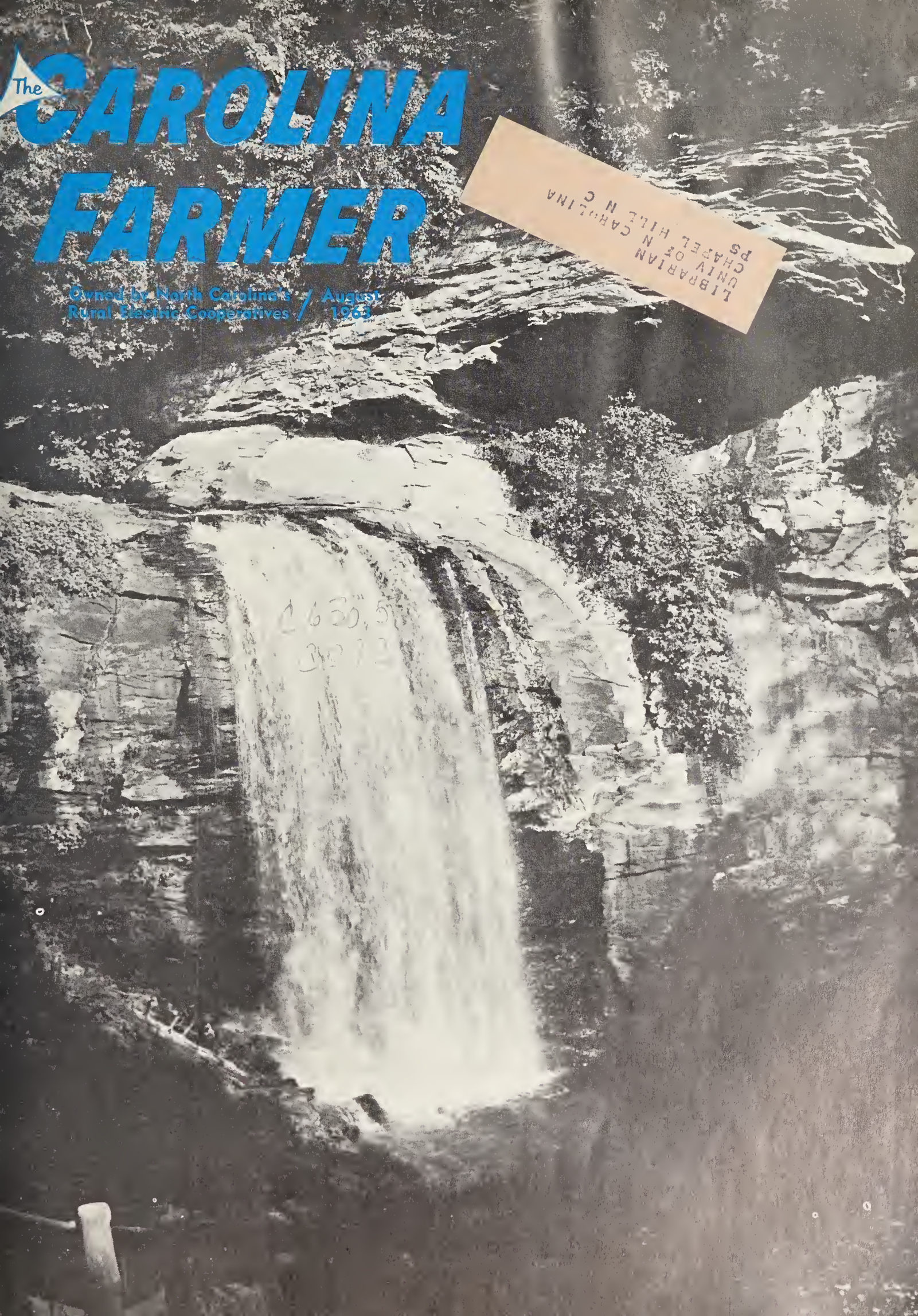

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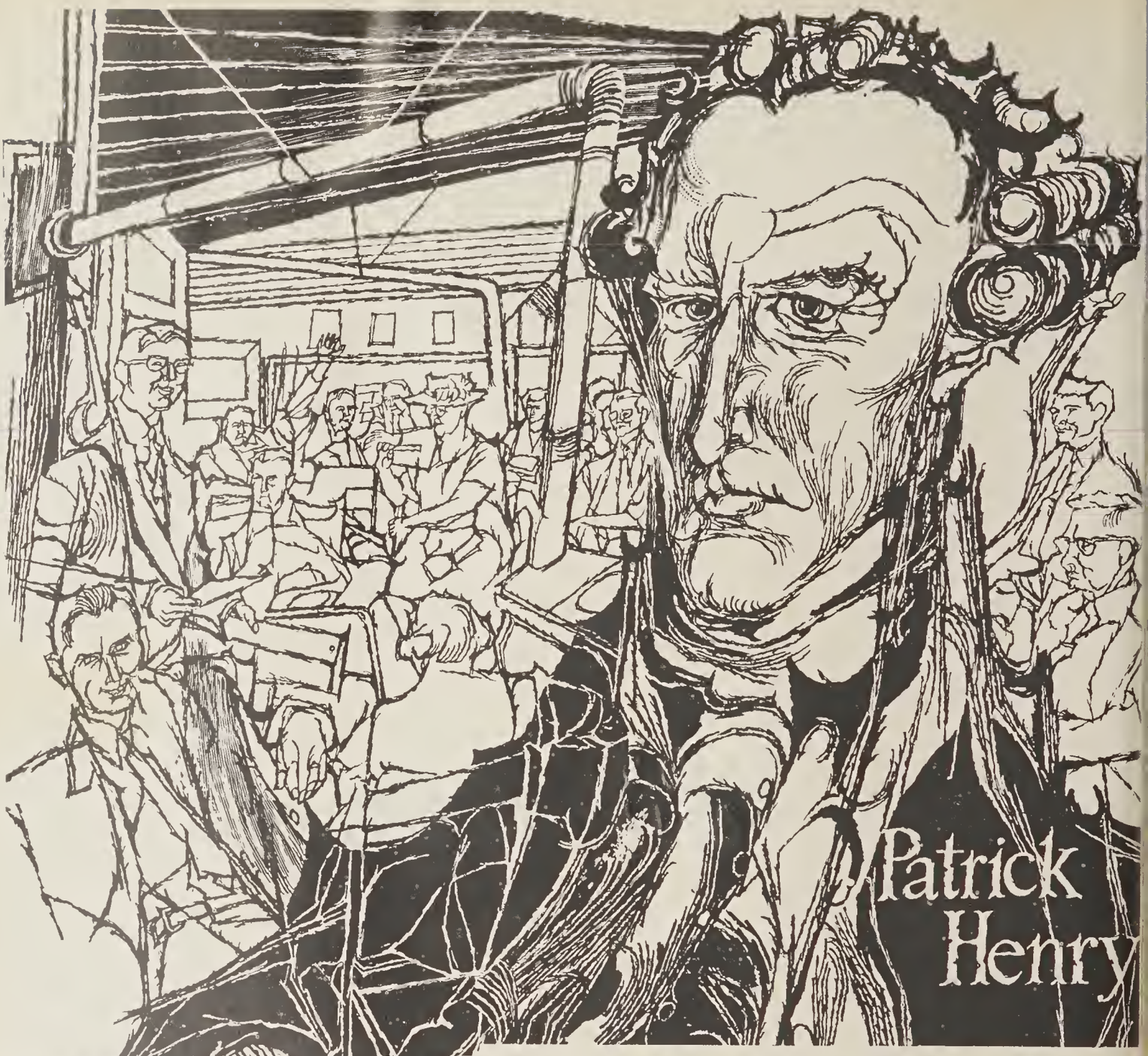

HOW IS FREEDOM WON? As the 13 colonies prepared to fight for freedom, Patrick Henry said, "The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave."

These qualities are found today in America's dynamic Rural Electric Systems. When existing power suppliers refused to build lines into the countryside, rural people formed their own organizations—cooperatives or power districts—borrowed capital from the Rural Electrification Administration, and built their own electric systems.

Today, nearly 1,000 rural electric systems serve 20 million people in 46 states. They have strengthened the entire economy by creating a new, continuing billion-dollar-a-year market for electrical appliances and equipment. They help build the areas they serve by providing leadership in the development of small industries, recreational and other community facilities. The entire nation benefits as once depressed rural areas are revitalized.

Economic freedom, too, is won by "the vigilant, the active, the brave. . . ."

NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS Important to the strength of America

The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 18 August, 1963 No. 8

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COVER—If memory serves our cover photographer correctly, our cover scene is of Looking Glass Falls near Mount Pisgah in the western part of our state. We can't be too sure, though, since several other falls were shot on the same excursion through the mountains. If any reader knows for certain, photographer Dick Pence would like for you to fill in his failing memory.

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Total Monopoly

There are a lot of questions raised by the offer of three power companies to buy out the 22 electric cooperatives in South Carolina. The members of those cooperatives—and the public as well—will want good, solid answers to these questions.

The three companies—Duke Power Company, Carolina Power and Light Company and South Carolina Electric and Gas—have offered to pay "net book value" for the co-ops—about $67 million.

It's unlikely that any private power company would sell its property at net book value. In fact, two of these companies fought hard to perpetuate the unfair "fair value" rate-making concept in the last North Carolina General Assembly. Should a power company get a co-op at book value and then be allowed to earn a return on "fair" value, it would automatically have a rate base of about double what it paid!

The $67 million dollars is pretty small potatoes to these three power companies—it's $10 million less than what they overcharged their customers above the normally accepted rate of return of 6 percent in the five years 1956-60.

The power companies apparently made the offer as a propaganda move to focus attention on the tax status of South Carolina cooperatives. What they didn't point out, however, is that *all* rural lines—including those of the private companies—are exempt from taxation in South Carolina.

The questions of rates, regulation and taxes are among those to be studied carefully in the offer. But it hardly takes much study to see what the real motives of the power companies are in this instance.

First, in the face of an honest attempt by the South Carolina co-ops to find some answers to taxation problems, the companies are throwing out a red herring. They realize that the answers to these tax questions could well deprive them of one of their most-used propaganda weapons.

More importantly, it is apparent that these companies are intent on completely eliminating any and all competition in the electric business in South Carolina. What they ultimately want is to carve South Carolina into three monopolistic areas. The public's best interest could hardly be served by such action.

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

There's a simple way to find out how you rate in the eyes of your farmer friends. All you do is ask him one simple question: "How's your crop?"

If you're a close friend, you'll get this answer: "Great! If nothing happens, it will probably be one of the best I've ever had. Weather's been perfect at my place."

But if you're just a casual acquaintance, he'll say, "Not so good. Oh, it looks all right, but that hot spell we had a while back sure hurt it. Won't be as good as last year, and that wasn't anything to call up Aunt Nell about."

In either case, most everybody will likely agree with the answer.

The trend is the same from year to year. In bad years the "in" friends get a moderate "pretty good, considering . . ." report. The "out" friends hear that "it's not even worth harvesting."

I've noticed, too, that power companies have taken a page from the farmer's book. On one hand, present and prospective stockholders are getting glowing reports on the health of the utility business. Sales are up. Income is up. Profits are up. Dividends are up. The president's salary is up. Everything's up. Even rates.

But what are they telling folks like legislators and the rest of the public? You guessed it. "Rural electric co-ops are ruining us!"

Nobody's going to quarrel with the farmer's time-honored right to underestimate or overestimate his crop. Besides, with the elements what they are, he's lucky to come close anyway. But it's a different matter when a power company starts hollering "boom" and "ruin" out of alternate sides of its mouth.

It must be extra hard for the power company to holler "ruin" when the facts don't add up to that. Consider these:

—During the life of the REA program, power company profits have tripled.

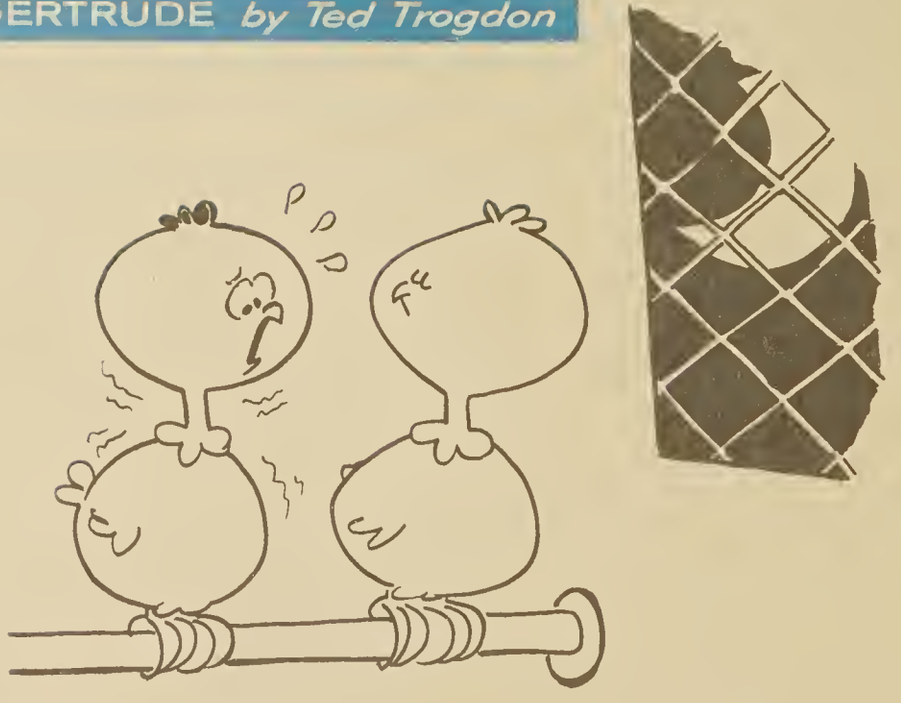
—The power companies which have the lowest rates, fastest growth and best profits are in the areas which have the most electric co-ops and other publicly owned electric systems.

—Last year alone, power company profits were up 10 percent over the previous year.

I think I can see why the farmer describes his crop differently to different people. If he overestimates to his close friends, they'll sympathize with him when the final results are in. But those "out" friends—if they should eve get a glowing report that failed t materialize — might chuckle u their sleeves.

As for the power companies, I'v got an idea why they alternat stories according to whom they'r talking. Take a guess. If it start with "M" and ends with "Y, you're on the right track. Spell i with a capital "M" to indicate th high regard those folks have fo it. Color it green.

GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*



"It's not radioactive fallout that worries me—it's falloff."

Dear Sir:

I read the "Teen Roundtable every month and I enjoy it ver much. I think that the question and answers are very helpful . . they have been for me in man ways.

Anna Hayes
Route 1, Box 68
Clarkton, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I thoroughly enjoy your maga zine. There are articles of interes for every member of our family.

Mrs. J. N. Day, Jr
3621 Yale Avenue
Winston-Salem, N. C

Dear Sir:

We really enjoy the magazine.

Mrs. Clyde Wilson
Route 1
Mill Spring, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Because some of us do so little don't think we are not behind you

I am going back to school here and would appreciate an extra copy, or having my address chang ed from: Rt. 5, Burnsville, N. C.

I would also appreciate the names of my present representa tives from Yancey County.

James Neuhauser
3171 N. Meridian
Indianapolis, Ind.

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

By J. C. Brown Jr.

Credit where credit is due

LAST MONTH'S editorial in *The Carolina Farmer* was mistaken by some newspapers as an endorsement of a possible candidate for Lt. Governor above all others. No such endorsement was intended. The purpose was to point out the importance of the post, for whoever fills it will make Senate committee appointments and preside over the Senate. This can spell life or death for legislation. Deserved credit was given for impartiality and dignity to Clifton Blue, Speaker of the House. By contrast, Senator Stone—who presided over the Senate because of the death of the Lt. Governor—was openly biased in favor of the power company position. It was no more than a coincidence that Rep. Blue is a possible candidate for Lt. Governor.

It is the policy of this Association to give recognition, as deserved, to both friends and enemies of rural electrification.

Among those mentioned as candidates for Lt. Governor, we have both friends and enemies. There is no stronger friend, based on his outspoken leadership and his votes in two sessions, than Senator John Jordan of Wake, who has announced his candidacy.

We shall certainly report in detail the voting records of all candidates for key offices prior to the primaries. We also intend to do articles over the next several months reporting the record of those people who rendered exceptional service to you, based on their votes on rural electric issues.

★

Charles Shuman's vague proposal

WITH ALL the problems that farmers have, it seems to me that Charles Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, would have better things to do than to set up rural electric co-ops for take-over by the power companies, or by a minority of the membership.

That's just what Mr. Shuman is about to do. He may get away with it unless farmers make themselves heard at Farm Bureau policy meetings which are being held over the state now.

Shuman has proposed in vague terms that the capital credits contract which your local cooperative has with you be torn up and you be issued transferable stock in exchange.

The origin of Shuman's plan is a mystery. It certainly didn't come from the membership of the cooperatives, whose business it is to decide co-op policies. Mr. Shuman's plan contradicts the purpose of your electric membership corporation. Your EMC was created to borrow available government funds, repayable with interest, and use them to bring electricity

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from page 5)

to rural people on an area-wide basis. It was not created to channel the benefits of these loans into the pockets of a few people.

Shuman's claim that EMC's are not "true" co-ops and can be made "true" co-ops by issuing transferable stock is ridiculous, and beside the point. Whether or not rural electric systems conform in every detail to an academic ideal of a co-op, I don't know. The answer is not especially important. The fact is, as established, the REA program works, and the benefits are spread across the nation.

The word "cooperative" connotes a democratic sharing of the costs and benefits of a needed service, and your EMC certainly fits that connotation. You are one member and you have one vote. No other member has more.

I urge you to attend the annual meeting of your EMC and exercise that vote, and your voice. I also hope you will be an active and informed participant in the making of policy of the farm organizations to which you belong. You can be sure the power companies will have their friends present and with a purpose at county and state meetings of the Grange and Farm Bureau.

★

Demand investigation of Vepco's rates

THE PUBLIC Utilities Commission of Arlington, Va., has demanded that the Virginia Public Utilities Commission investigate the rates of Virginia Electric and Power Company.

The demand comes on the heels of the District of Columbia PUC's action in investigating overcharges by Potomac Electric Power Co., which serves the nation's capital.

Both investigations follow an overcharging report released by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association showing 38 of the country's top electric utilities running up overcharges of over $1-1/4 billion in a five-year period ending in 1960.

In addition to the Arlington PUC recommendation, the Citizens Council of Norfolk, Va., has passed resolutions calling for relief from the high rates imposed by the power company for many years.

Examination of the financial reports of Vepco to the Federal Power Commission revealed it had overcharged its customers—including those in North Carolina—$38-1/2 million in five years. Assuming that 6 percent is a standard, reasonable return, Vepco averaged 7.6 percent return during the period of the study.

Vepco's Virginia rates are the same as rates charged in North Carolina—and these rates have come under attack by Governor Sanford as being so high as to hinder the industrial development of the northeastern area of the state served by the company.

In the ten years preceding 1963, the Arlington PUC reported that Vepco's stock had increased in price (with adjustments for splits) from $10.10 to $44.37 and earnings increased from 73 cents to $1.58.

Our Natural Resources

The full development of our natural resources is the key to the economic development of our state and nation. Low-cost power, flood control, adequate water supplies, recreational opportunities—all of these are benefits which belong to the people through their ownership of the rivers of our land. Yet there continues to be controversy over the development and control of these resources. In this issue, THE CAROLINA FARMER takes a look at the status of several resource projects affecting our state and reports to you on the progress being made on them.

By DICK PENCE

Trotters Shoals

FOR THE second straight year federal multi-purpose development at the Trotters Shoals site on the Savannah River is the subject of controversy in Congress.

The Savannah River and its tributaries form the border between South Carolina and Georgia. From its headwaters in North Carolina to the Atlantic Ocean, it drains 10,580 square miles of land in the three states.

Trotters Shoals — if authorized — will be the third multi-purpose project in the comprehensive plan of development for the Savannah River approved in the Flood Control Act of 1944 for navigation, flood control and soil conservation, power, recreation, industrial and municipal water supply, and national defense.

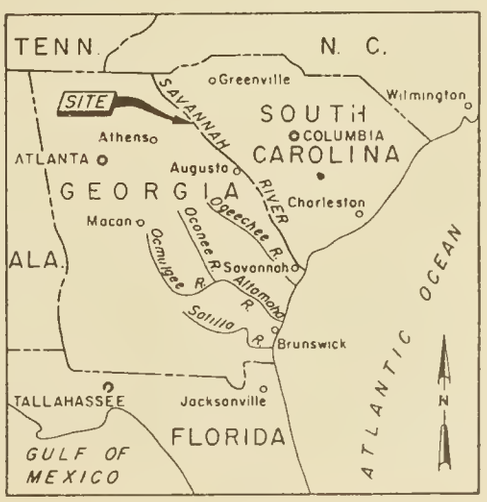
THE SITE for the dam is located in the headwaters of the Clark Hill Reservoir, and when the dam is completed, it will back water up to the new Hartwell Dam.

The project, however, is caught up in a legislative snarl surrounding new resource development projects. It was approved by the Senate last year, but the House of Representatives refused to go along. Again this year the Senate added the project to the Public Works Appropriations Bill after the House had left it out. Right now its fate depends on the actions of a House-Senate conference committee.

Just what does a dam between South Carolina and Georgia mean to the people of North Carolina?

First, there are some North Carolina municipal and cooperative electric systems within the power marketing area of the Trotters Shoals Dam. As nonprofit organizations, these "preference" customers are entitled to priority in buying power from the project.

ACCORDING to engineering studies, some 310,000 kilowatts of conventional generating capacity can be installed at the project. In addition, with pump-storage added, the total installation at Trotters Shoals would be 600,000 kilowatts. And if Trotters Shoals is constructed to the proper elevation, a combination conventional-pump-storage unit can be installed at Hartwell upstream. This would add some 145,000 kilowatts of dependable power at Hartwell.



Trotters Shoals Site

The Savannah River projects—Clark Hill, Hartwell and Trotters Shoals—would then have a grand total of about three-fourths of a million kilowatts. North Carolina co-ops in the southwestern part of the state will soon begin realizing the benefits of Savannah River development when they start receiving power from Hartwell Dam.

In addition to power, Trotters Shoals would provide other benefits. Among them are an abundant supply of clean, fresh water for municipal and industrial use, an almost unlimited recreational potential, and a stimulant to economic growth in the area.

DESPITE THESE benefits, power company opposition has arisen to the Trotters Shoals project. Leading the fight against development of that stretch of the Savannah River has been Duke Power Company.

Duke has been using an on-again, off-again proposal to build a steam plant approximately eight miles below Hartwell Dam to block Trotters Shoals. Competent engineers are convinced that optimum development at Trotters Shoals plus pumping at Hartwell and the proposed Duke steam plant are completely compatible. At any rate, Duke—after trying in vain

(Continued on next page)

to get Congressional authorization for a diversionary dam at the site of the steam plant—now says it doesn't know when it will build the plant.

The Mead Corporation, a paper manufacturing firm, has owned a site for a plant on the river since 1956, but still hasn't said when it will build—if at all. It's believed that even under present conditions (without the Trotters Shoals Dam), Mead could not build the plant for two reasons: (a) there is no continuous flow of water—needed for mill operations—at the site because of the irregular flow from Hartwell Dam, and (b) waste from the mill would pollute the downstream Clark Hill Reservoir.

INDUSTRIALIZATION has been a center of controversy on the project, with dam opponents saying Trotters Shoals would hinder economic growth of the area. This charge is in direct opposition to the results obtained near other multi-purpose developments. Industries needing low-cost electricity and those which center around the recreational aspects of the development would provide a boost for the local economy.

The Senate Public Works Committee has said that it believes that construction of a single dam at the Trotters Shoals site will provide for the optimum use of the water resources between Clark Hill and Hartwell. The Secretary of the Interior has said that from an economic standpoint, Trotters Shoals "is the best project in the southeastern part of the United States. . . ."

New Hope

COMPREHENSIVE development of our water resources apparently means something short of that to some in North Carolina.

As plans for the development of the Cape Fear River continue amidst controversy, one thing seems settled: There will be no significant power in the dam.

The fate of the so-called high dam on the Cape Fear is, like the Trotters Shoals project, in the hands of a Senate-House conference committee. The project was passed by the Senate and added to the Public Works Appropriations Bill after having been bypassed in the House.

CONTROVERSY surrounding the project — primarily planned for flood control — centers on the Corps of Engineers' proposal vs. a plan for 232 small dams put forward by the Soil Conservation Service.

The Engineers' plan calls for initial construction of a 101-foot high dam just below the spot where the New Hope River and the Haw River join in Chatham County. This would be followed by a 99-foot dam at Randleman in Randolph County and a 105-foot dam at Howards Mills in Moore County. The New Hope project alone would save over $1½ million a year in flood damages, the Corps says. It would also have other benefits, such as recreation and water supply.

The decision to leave power out of the New Hope Dam was apparently reached after a 1957

The Cape Fear River looks lazy and harmless in this view—but its floods cause millions of dollars worth of damage in the average year.

hearing in Fayetteville. At that time power company spokesmen voiced opposition to a dam without power. A spokesman for North Carolina's electric co-ops told the hearing that "it is now, and always has been, our belief that when power is feasible in such a project it should be included. We don't want any of our resources wasted. We would prefer to see the Federal government give the power to the companies rather than lose through failure to fully develop the potential of the river."

IN STUDYING the Cape Fear project, the Corps considered several plans. Among them:

- **Plan 1**—the one recommended for New Hope—has as its principal purposes flood control, low-flow regulation and recreation.
- **Plan 1a** is a plan for flood control alone.
- **Plan 2** was computed on the basis of flood control and recreation.
- **Plan 3** has as its principal features flood control, power and recreation.

Plan 3 would call for a 111-foot high dam at the New Hope site and would produce 75 million kilowatts annually from a 72,000-kilowatt installation.

The Corps dismissed this plan because of what it called "overwhelming local opposition," which was largely power company inspired. Preliminary studies, said the Corps, "indicate power to be justifiable economically as a project purpose."

At the Fayetteville hearings in 1957, advocate after advocate testified in favor of the project—without power. As one group said, we endorse "the speedy construction of a multi-purpose dam without power at the New Hope damsite."

NEVERTHELESS, this concession to the power companies hasn't bought off their opposition to any resource development.

Power will not be a major purpose of the development, but it may be that a small amount will be added to the dam later. The Corps said in its report that "minimum provisions would be made in the plan for future installation of a small feasible hydroelectric power unit of about 2,500 kilowatts."

Even the thought of that small amount of power is too much for some to bear.

Nantahala

THE SUPREME COURT of North Carolina has thrown a firm "stop" in front of the proposed sale of Nantahala Power and Light Company's distribution system to Duke Power Company.

The Court has overruled a Superior Court decision upholding the State Utilities Commission's approval of the sale and sent the case back to the Commission for another ruling.

The decision marks the high spot for the people in their battle to save the water resources of western North Carolina for the use of the public. The people of that part of the state—along with two electric cooperatives — have bitterly fought the sale for nearly four years.

WHETHER OR not the Commission approves the sale in some other form, the people of the state have already picked up some valuable victories in the battle.

The Nantahala sale case and its companion rate case have aroused the public to some of the abuses of monopoly utilities and have led to measures aimed at correcting these abuses.

One victory for the public has come in the matter of bonded rate procedures. Nantahala used this little-known legal device to boost its rates an announced one-third (in some cases the increase to individuals was over a hundred percent). Action by the 1963 General Assembly limited the amount of increase a utility could put in under bond and the time that increase could be in effect.

This change in the law is already saving the people of North Carolina money. After having to pay a bonded rate increase that amounted to a million dollars a year for two years, they are now being billed at the former Nantahala rates.

FOLLOWING A hearing in Superior Court, Nantahala announced last month it will bill its customers at its former rates pending a decision on the company's rate case now before the Utilities Commission. A decision in the case is expected by December. It has been hanging fire for over two years. The hearing was held to test whether or not the new law applied in the Nantahala case.

In addition to the bonded rate procedure, the case played a role in underscoring other needed reforms in utility regulation. It is credited with helping to show the need for a "public defender"—authorized by the legislature in 1963—to represent the consumer in hearings before the Utilities Commission.

The most important aspect, however, of the Nantahala cases is in the area of the protection of the people's natural resources. Nan-

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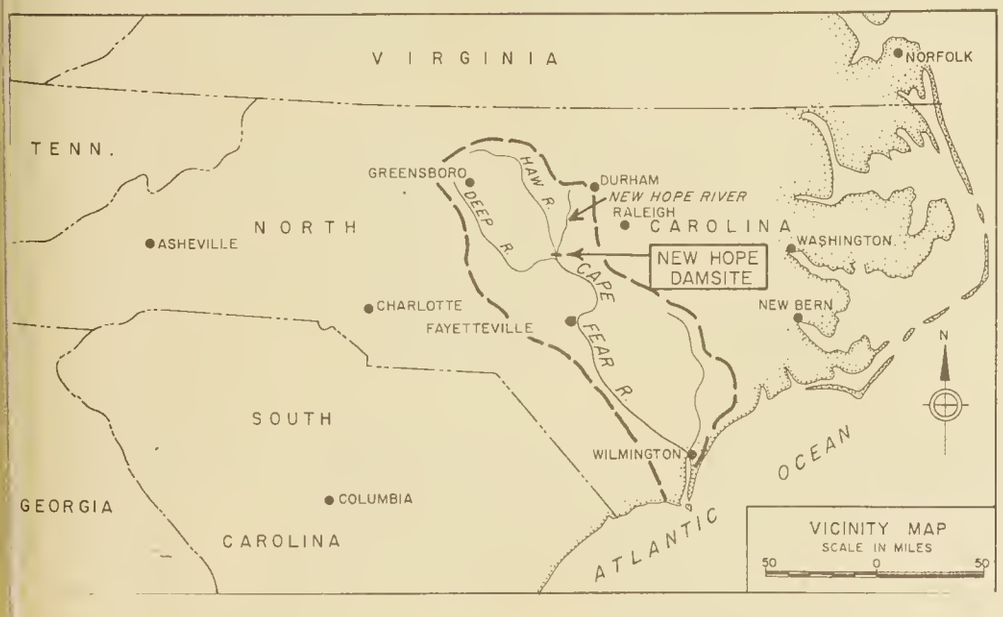


New Hope Damsite

A PRIMER ABOUT OUR OWN PROGRAM

THE ABC'S OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

is for Area Coverage, a covenant of the nation's rural electric cooperatives that they would serve everyone within their areas who wanted electricity and to whom power lines could be run. In its turn, the United States Congress, through the Pace Amendment of 1944, set the interest rate on money borrowed from REA at 2 percent.

is for Borrowing, which rural electric cooperatives have to do because it is the only way they can amass enough capital to meet the fast-growing demand for electricity on their systems. North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives have borrowed $132,002,398 from REA, have repaid $43,141,595 and have paid $17,364,097 in interest.

is for Cooperative, our way of running the business of furnishing electricity to rural areas. A cooperative is owned by its own members, each of whom has one vote in the running of the business. These nonprofit business organizations have been said by many to be outstanding examples of democratic free enterprise.

is for Density, a big factor in the cost of distributing electricity. North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives must depend on revenue from an average of less than 4.8 consumers per mile of line, while the private power companies in our state have income from nearly 20 customers on every mile of line in their systems.

is for Everyone, because everyone benefits from rural electrification. Electrified farms produce more economically, and food is the greatest bargain in America. Americans with electricity buy all manner of appliances—in fact, members of North Carolina's electric co-ops spend some $20 million for electrical appliances on Main Street each year.

is for Farms, which some people are saying have been and should be the only concern of REA. This is false. The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 says that "rural area" is "any area of the United States not included within the boundaries of" a town " of 1,500 . . . and shall be deemed to include both the *farm* and *nonfarm* population. . . ."

is for George, as in "Let . . . do it" and "By . . ." If rural Americans had waited for George to do it, there's a good chance that many of them wouldn't have central station electric service today. Instead, they said, "By George, we'll do it ourselves." And they did. Today, 98 percent of our rural homes have electricity.

is for Hokum, a lot of which is being spread about rural electric cooperatives. One bit of hokum is that we constitute a threat to free enterprise. Well, there are over 200,000 member-owners of electric co-ops in North Carolina. Next time you see one of them, look at him closely. Is he a red-eyed socialist? Hokum.

is for Idle Meters, of which there are too many on rural electric lines. These are services connected to houses that rural people have abandoned. And the cost of these idle services has to be absorbed by the remaining members of the cooperative. One good reason why cooperatives are interested in revitalizing rural America.

is for Job, which the rural electric cooperatives are doing extremely well. Despite the national depression of rural areas, low consumer density, rural electrics are serving their territories with electricity at rates only a little different from those of private power companies which are serving choice territories.

is for Kerr Dam, one of the most important factors in the ability of cooperatives to serve with low-cost electricity. Power from the dam has served as a yardstick in getting lower power costs in North Carolina, saving co-op members millions of dollars. And the Federal investment in this dam is being paid back by these electricity sales.

is for Leverage which the rural electric cooperatives sometimes have to use in order to get a reasonable rate on wholesale power from the private companies. This leverage comes through the cooperatives' ability to borrow money from REA for their own generating plants. The loss of this right would destroy their bargaining power.

is for Money, which cooperatives must keep in reserve in case of a disaster. Co-ops have to save their own money to replace poles and lines that might be destroyed in a hurricane. And as might be expected in a well-run business, this money is placed in banks or savings institutions, rather than under the manager's mattress.

is for NRECA, which in turn stands for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Washington, D. C. Most rural electrics belong to it. Some of the services it offers to its member systems are management training, employee retirement, safety and insurance, legislative research, member education and publications.

is for Only, as in, "I'd be all for you rural electric cooperatives, if only . . ." This is always followed by a piece of Hokum such as ". . . if only you didn't borrow from the government," or ". . . if only you wouldn't compete with private enterprise." Many Hokum-sayers are sincere, but misled.

is for Population Explosion, the fallout of which has hit rural electric cooperatives in a peculiar fashion. More people are moving out into the areas where rural electrics have had their lines for years. Now, we're being accused of invading cities, when really the cities are invading the once-rural areas!

is for Questions, which we welcome and which we don't fear answering. In fact, we wish persons who launch tirades against rural electrification had asked us for information before they spoke. After all, the ideal of our form of government is for citizens to get both sides of the question before deciding.

is for REA, the Rural Electrification Administration, which is the "banker" for rural electric cooperatives. The REA is the federal agency in the Department of Agriculture which administers loan funds appropriated by Congress. Loans from REA are repayable over a 35-year period with interest at 2 percent.

is for Safeguards, which the public has, and is entitled to have, in the rural electrification program. The regulations under which the administrator of REA makes loans to borrowers are stringent and come under constant review by the Congress. Another safeguard is the cooperative form of doing business, which puts control in the hands of the people.

is for TEMA, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, which is the statewide trade-service organization of the 33 electric cooperatives which operate in North Carolina. The Association coordinates many programs which the cooperatives carry on jointly, including publishing THE CAROLINA FARMER.

ABC's was adapted from a similar article in RURAL VIRGINIA, published by Virginia's rural electrics. Artwork courtesy RURAL VIRGINIA.

is for Utilities Commission, which is set up to regulate the private power companies. However, some of the best regulation comes from competition by example—the yardstick influence of consumer-owned electric systems, which shows the public what it costs to bring electric service to the people, no matter where they live.

is for Vote, which is what each member of an electric cooperative has one of in the determining of the affairs of his business. It's also what everyone has when it comes around to election time every couple of years. Every co-op member ought to learn enough about his business and his government to use his vote wisely.

is for Wholesale, which is how the rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina get the bulk of their power. When you stop to consider that 35 to 40 percent of a co-op's operating costs goes for this wholesale power, you can see how important it is that they be assured of adequate supplies of power on reasonable rates and terms.

is for Xebec, a Mediterranean vessel, usually three-masted, with long overhanging bow and stern. This has nothing to do with rural electrification. But then, neither does anything else that begins with a X. When you think about it, most any word beginning with X has hardly anything to do with anything we know of.

is for Yardstick, which is what we are in the electricity rate-making business. Our cooperatives, by keeping costs to a minimum, provide a yardstick whereby other utilities' rates may be judged. Areas with few consumer-owned systems usually have higher rates than those with many systems owned by the public.

is for Zero, which is what rural electric cooperatives would be worth if they were forced to give up the suburbs and small industries on their lines. These better loads help spread the cost of those lonesome miles of line to homes and farms so scattered that they bring the average number of consumers per mile in N. C. to 4.8.

Rural Electric Equalizers

By NORMAN M. CLAPP
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration

People are asking "Why a rural electrification program, 28 years later, when central station electric service has been made available to nearly 98 percent of the nation's farms?" Rural people have a big stake in seeing that the public knows the answer.

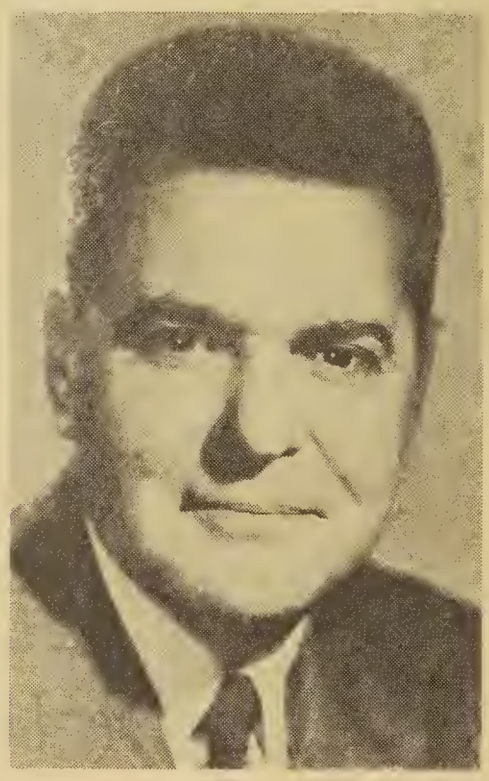
If rural people had been willing to disregard price and quality of service, most could have had electric service in 1935. I can recall in my home state of Wisconsin a farmer could get electric service if he was willing to pay around $2,000 a mile for the construction of the line to serve his place, and willing to dig into his pocket each month to pay a similar premium for the service itself.

Under such conditions rural electrification was available to farmers in 1935. The problem was that for nine out of ten rural people the price was more than they were willing and able to pay.

This was not rural electrification. President Franklin Roosevelt, and Senator George Norris and Representative Sam Rayburn, as sponsors of the Rural Electrification Act, aimed to make it possible for people in rural areas to have electric service at rates and on terms comparable to those prevailing in urban areas.

Electric service is an indispensable key to greater convenience, comfort and better living. Simple fairness would say that it should be as abundantly and reasonably available to rural people as it is to city people. Electric power is also a key to economic opportunity and development — new jobs, better living standards, better community services. The rural areas need to achieve a practical parity with urban areas in electric power supply and service if they are to participate in national growth and realize their full economic potential.

Numerical progress in rural electrification has obscured the fact that rural areas still have a long way to go before parity is achieved. The fact that the consumer on the lines of an REA borrower system still has to pay about 20 percent more for 250 kilowatt-hours used in a month than the average city consumer is just one measure of the rural disadvantage.



Norman Clapp

The truth is it costs more to provide quality electric service in rural areas. Even today the rural systems financed by REA have on the average only 3.3 consumers to each mile of line. The Class A and B commercial utilities, and this includes all but the very small companies, have on the average 33 consumers to each mile of their line. The comparison from the standpoint of revenue is even more dramatic. The REA-financed systems in 1960 averaged $414 in annual revenue per mile of line, compared to $6,580 for the commercial companies.

This low density of consumers—particularly in an industry of high capital requirements — is one of the major handicaps of rural service. It is the product not only of the relative population density—or lack of it in rural areas—as compared with urban areas, but also of the historic development of the industry through which the commercial utilities skimmed off the cream of the rural areas themselves, leaving the REA-financed systems the task of picking up what was left. This resulted in the development of many small rural electric systems, relatively isolated from one another. This isolation itself has become another factor in the high cost handicaps of rural service.

When the investment must be high, as in modern electric practice, the only practical way to achieve low rates is by maximum utilization of costly facilities. Development of high load factor, the interconnection and pooling of plant facilities, large-scale generation, and the integration of hydro and steam capacity are principal means of bringing power costs down. Unfortunately, the rural systems have had little opportunity to use these "economizers" because of the very conditions under which they operate—low density, lack of diversity, absence of protection against pirating of customers or territory, and isolation from one another.

Under such conditions, borrowers had to use the available "equalizers," such as long-term, 2 percent REA loans, in their struggle for electrical parity.

The necessity of 2 percent loans is apparent from the fact—surprising to many REA critics—that rural consumers served by REA borrowers pay more for interest per dollar in their power bills

than the city consumers served by commercial power companies. In 1961, 7.4 percent of gross revenues of REA-financed systems was required to pay interest charges. Whatever the rate the commercial utilities pay on their bonds, only 6.2 percent of their revenues was required, on an average, for interest charges.

Another equalizer has been supplied by the rural people themselves in the nonprofit operation of the cooperative systems they have built. By organizing into cooperatives they have voluntarily waived the normal claim to profit from their investment, except in terms of lower cost service. The capital they contribute to their growing financial equity in their systems does not draw interest at 6 percent, nor even at 2 percent, but zero percent.

The final major equalizer designed to help overcome the present high cost of rural service is the REA-financed generation and transmission program. The wholesale cost of power accounts for 43 percent of the average cost of providing service through the REA-financed rural electric distribution systems. The rates for which power is available at wholesale are tremendously significant in determining the ability of the distribution cooperative to deliver electricity to its members at retail rates comparable to urban rates. A reduction of a single mill in the average wholesale cost of power for the REA-financed systems across the country would produce an annual saving of over $36-million for their consumer-members.

From one source or another, the rural electric systems must obtain 100-million kilowatt-hours every day—worth about two-thirds of a million dollars at wholesale. This is substantial business, and it is a growing market, for power companies as well as generation and transmission cooperatives. Recently a rural power system, in paying its wholesale power bill, turned over to a commercial power company the billionth dollar which power companies have received for supplying power to rural electric systems. This is the part of rural electrification they like!

But many of their spokesmen are among the long-time critics of rural electrification who are saying again that it is time to consider the job of rural electrification finished. They argue that rural electric systems financed by REA are simply stopgap devices to serve areas and loads the commercial companies did not choose to serve at one time. Their solution is to dismantle the rural electric systems, section by section as they become attractive to the power companies, leaving the fragmented rural electric systems weak, small and plagued with high costs.

If the rural systems serve only the left-over loads and territories at the sufferance of the commercial utilities, then there will never be an end to the need for equalizers, such as 2 percent loans. In fact, it is more likely they will need even greater equalizers in the future to serve their remaining areas of high cost if this is the course we pursue.

The other way to approach the job of rural electrification is to undertake a vigorous and determined program to strengthen the systems that have undertaken to serve the rural areas, to make them strong enough to stand on their own feet without any special assistance.

This kind of program must include territorial protection. The rural systems must be able to retain the portions of their service territories that experience population growth and provide the benefits of consumer density. They must be able to serve all loads in their territory, developing greater load diversity through large power sales as well as the smaller ones. They must develop greater access to larger scale generation and wider pooling of plant facilities, both public and private, with maximum utilization of power sources.

With the kind of climate where rural systems can do these things, the need for equalizers such as REA's 2 percent financing and technical assistance will diminish and, I am confident, ultimately disappear. This is the course we are pursuing in REA. This is the right course.

Balancing the Scales

"Do the Boys Really Go for the 'Teen Monsters' With the Short Dresses and the Puffed-Out Hairdos?"

Ezra

"The girls who wear short dresses and puffed-out hairdos are just like the so-called plain, ordinary girls except that they are style conscious. Boys don't like or dislike a girl because she wears a short dress or a puffed-out hair style. Boys judge a girl by what she is, not by what she wears."

Ezra Perkins
2206 Spencer Avenue
New Bern, N. C.

Ezra is 17 and will be a senior at New Bern High School this fall. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perkins, have a summer cottage served by Carteret-Craven EMC. Ezra says his hobby is (grab your dictionary) philately.

"I believe that the question is entirely unfair to our teenage set. I consider the 'teen monster' as the girl who wears baggy sweat shirts, white powder and heavy eye makeup, and walks around with a half-smoked cigarette in her mouth. Short dresses and puffed-out hairdos are simply a fad, not a sign of indecency. Boys go for these girls because short dresses and **neatly puffed** hairdos are not only fashionable, but attractive and becoming if not worn in the extreme."

Ruth Mary Smith
Route 1
Nebo, N. C.

Ruth Mary is the daughter of Sgt/FC and Mrs. W. A. Smith of Columbus, Ga. A sophomore at Baker High School in Columbus, she is vacationing with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Randolph. The Randolphs are a member of Burke-McDowell EMC.

"Though I can't answer from a boy's point of view, I know that the majority of girls feel that a simpler and easier-to-care-for hair style is more becoming to them than some absurd 'rat's nest.' I don't think any boy enjoys dating a barbed wire fence. A more wholesome appearance is best. Also, short dresses are 'out.' "

Barbara Brooks
Route 2
Marshville, N. C.

A freshman at Piedmont High School, Barbara hopes to become a teacher after college. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Brooks, are a member of Union EMC.

"Some do and some don't. But let us not call the girls 'teen monsters.' I think this style is acceptable if the dress is not too short. If the puffed-out hairdo suits the young lady's personality better than a flat one, it should be accepted, too. Most of us like girls who keep up with the different styles, but take my advice and **don't overdo it.**"

Earnest Wynn
Route 4, Box 51
Windsor, N. C.

Earnest is a junior at Etheridge-Bond School and president of the Art Club there. His family is a member of Roanoke EMC.

OCTOBER QUESTION

"Should You Refuse a Date With a Boy Because He Is Shorter Than You Are?"

Jeanne Swanner, our new Miss North Carolina and a statuesque six feet, two inches tall, says "No!" Do you agree?

Seventeen year-old Kathy Prigen, who will be a senior at Whiteville High School this fall, submitted this question and will receive a check for $5. Kathy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pridgen, who are a member of Brunswick EMC.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

Roughing It the Modern Way

Covered wagons, campfires — and all-electric kitchens — combine to give church camp goers a unique opportunity for growth and enrichment

By JENNIE LAYNE

Evenings spent around the campfire are among a camper's fondest memories. The memory of things learned during happy times is lasting, and so will be the memories these boys and girls take home.

THERE'S one thing that a meal cooked over an open fire and one cooked in an all-electric kitchen have in common. If you're a hungry camper, either one will taste like a gourmet's delight.

And today's hungry campers can have both. As a matter of fact, some of the luckier ones can even have their choice.

For example, at Camp Chestnut Ridge near Efland campers plan and cook two meals a day over open fires at their campsite. For their third meal — the one they choose to have inside — the campers hike to the dining hall and take their places at tables laden with hearty dishes prepared in the main camp's modern, all-electric kitchen.

Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation in Hillsboro, which furnishes Chestnut Ridge with electrical power, is proud that it has a small hand in helping to satisfy the healthy, young appetites at camp.

Camp Chestnut Ridge is a church camp. So is Camp New Hope also served by Piedmont EMC. These camps represent a new trend in outdoor life—a trend created by the increasing number of people who enjoy camping and who, more and more, are seeking the joys of outdoor living at camps sponsored and directed by their churches.

Church camping, said to be the fastest growing and most significant Christian education movement of our generation, affords a unique opportunity for the growth and enrichment of life through cooperative group living in God's great out-of-doors.

Realizing the value of such an opportunity, F. E. Joyner, manager of Piedmont Electric, put it this way: "You can't measure the dividends in dollars and cents, but our extension of service to Camp Chestnut Ridge and Camp New Hope is one of the soundest investments we've ever made."

Camp Chestnut Ridge, opened for camping in June, 1959, is being developed by the North Carolina Conference of The Methodist Church. The camp — one of four being developed by The Methodist Board of Education — covers 350 acres of rolling wooded land. It's equipped for organized resident

(Continued on next page)

This may not be Olympic form, but it's fun. Both Camp New Hope and Camp Chestnut Ridge have modern swimming pools.

This covered wagon is home away from home for youthful pioneers at Camp Chestnut Ridge. Joel Thigpen of Williamston and Charlie Fletcher of Moncure help Terry Monroe of Goldsboro load provisions for their week at camp.

Talk about losing your shirt, this poor fellow lost his whole wardrobe! Kay Barnes of Hillsboro displays skin shed by a black snake named "Oscar," camp pet at New Hope.

(Continued from page 17)

camping, both summer and winter, for junior, junior high and senior boys and girls and adult groups.

Robert Reed, superintendent at Chestnut Ridge, thinks his camp has something unique to offer boys and girls who really enjoy "roughing it." One whole section of the camp is specially designed to give the camper a feeling of American pioneer days. And that's just the feeling his campers get when they bed down in one of the many covered wagons used for quarters during their week's stay. There are enough covered wagons, "hogans," and canvas shelters to accommodate 56 campers and 14 counselors at seven different campsites.

One excited little boy, a first-time camper and evidently a TV western watcher, was so thrilled with the idea of covered wagons and campfires that he kept asking his counselor, "What time do they come?"

"Do who come?" she queried.

"You know," he said, "the Indians!"

Of course, he was disappointed

F. E. Joyner, manager, Piedmont EMC, and the Rev. James Tippens, program director, Camp New Hope, discuss plans for construction of a new dining hall and lodge.

when the counselor said that that was one thing Chestnut Ridge doesn't have. But everything else necessary for a fascinating week on the "old" frontier is right there.

One of the newest additions to Chestnut Ridge — Crane Crest Lodge — will be dedicated this month. The Lodge and four cabins which surround it are completely winterized and equipped to handle groups large and small. The shiny new all-electric kitchen in the Lodge brings a touch of today to the rustic atmosphere which pervades the camp.

Camp New Hope, located on Highway 86 between Hillsboro and Chapel Hill, is one of eight camps operated by the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina. The camp was started in 1948 on 165 acres of remote and beautifully wooded land near historic, old New Hope Presbyterian Church. Today, it boasts a dining hall, cabins, swimming pool, lodge, campsites, and adequate facilities for recreation.

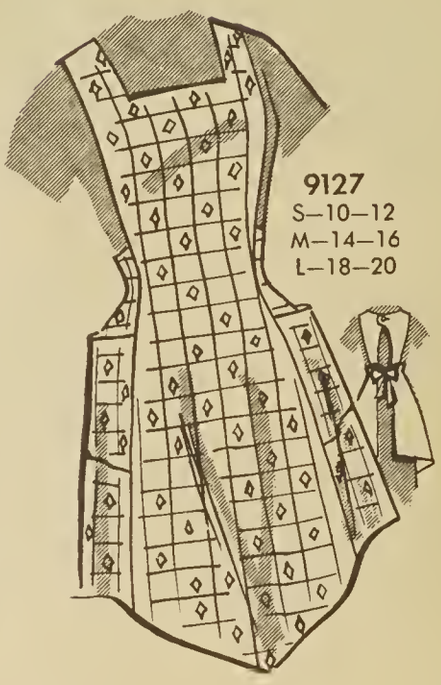
The Rev. James S. R. Tippens, program director, says that the camping program at New Hope is geared to accommodate all age groups. In the summer, children from the fifth grade through high school are afforded a challenging program of fellowship, work and play. But the camp doesn't close when summer ends. It's open year-round to accommodate church groups on retreat, college students in study groups and other workshops. The closeness and informality of camp life provide such groups an excellent opportunity for study and growth.

If there is any truth in the old belief that the memory of things learned during happy times is lasting, there are a lot of boys and girls, as well as adults, who must certainly share such memories of their days spent at Camp New Hope and Camp Chestnut Ridge. For happy times seem to prevail at both retreats. And just as the memory of days at camp has intangible lifelong effects in bringing an individual closer to other people, so it brings him closer to God.

Crane Crest Lodge provides perfect retreat for study groups at Chestnut Ridge.

Fashions and Needle Craft

9252—Shirtdress favorite with raglan sleeves, 8-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes 4⅝ yards 39-inch fabric. 35¢



9127—Coverall apron is neat as a pin—smooth fit, handy pockets. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Medium Size (14-16) takes 2¼ yards 45-inch fabric. 35¢

4635—Tab and button detail spark the neckline of this flare-skirted style. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅝ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

911—Elegant embroidery to decorate towels, pillowcases, scarves. Easy to do—satin, outline and lazy-daisy stitches. Transfer of six motifs 4 x 12½-inches each. 25¢

Send orders (with coins) to:
CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

FREE PATTERN OFFER! There's a COUPON inside our new Catalog good for one Free Pattern. Just 50 cents brings you this Fall-Winter "Fashions to Sew" Catalog showing 350 design ideas plus big news in fashions, fabrics, colors. Send FIFTY CENTS (in coins) now!

9232—Slimming sports togs for half-size figures. Printed Pattern in Sizes 14½-26½. Size 16½ shirt 2 yards 35-inch fabric; pedal pushers 1⅞ yards. Shorts, slacks included. 35¢

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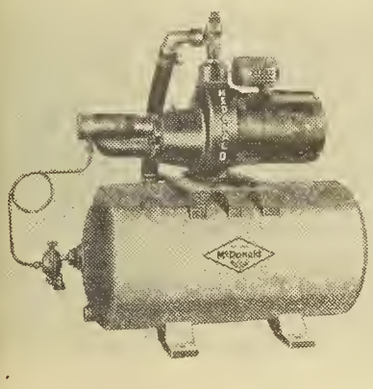


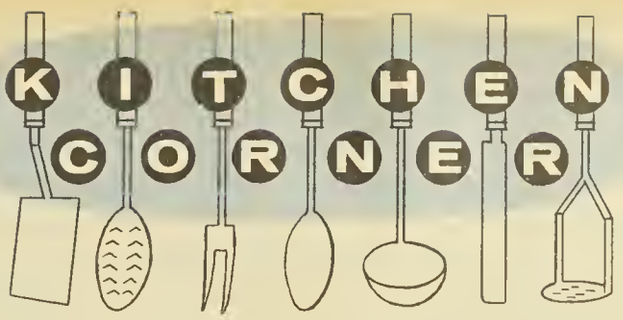
Quality Pumps
Since 1856

During August and September McDonald pump dealers are participating in the Tarheel Plan Water Systems Promotion in which many of the electric cooperatives are offering cash or credit bonuses to members who purchase their first water system.

At this time, or any time, better see your McDonald dealer. From his line of dependable McDonald pumps, he can select one that will be just right for your needs now and in the future.

EST. 1856
McDonald

LY. McDonald MFG. CO.



Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

Mrs. Mona Masters, Relief, writes that she is just as pleased as we are with the continuation of our Kitchen Corner feature. "I've collected good recipes all my married life and a few years before, so you see I look forward to the recipes every month. I'm sending you one of my family's favorites . . . so glad to share it with others." Actually, there are two recipes and we think you'll like them both.

Mrs. Masters says she lives on a small farm in Mitchell County and receives her electricity from French Broad EMC. She has three grown sons, "all married now," and is so proud of her two grandsons and a "darling" new granddaughter (the first girl in the family!).

To save Mrs. Masters' recipe, just clip along the dotted lines, paste on a 3 x 5 card, and file in your permanent records.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And don't forget to include something about yourself and your family: the size of your family, what pleases them most at mealtime, the clubs you belong to, the name of your EMC, and anything else you'd like to share with us.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE
Submitted by Mrs. Mona Masters
Relief, N. C.
SUCCESSFUL MERINGUE

1 tablespoon cornstarch
½ cup boiling water
6 tablespoons sugar
a few grains of salt
3 egg whites

Stir cornstarch, which has been moistened with a few drops of water, into boiling water. Cook until thick and clear. Cool. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add salt and sugar gradually. Beat in cooked and cooled cornstarch and continue to beat until mixture is of the right consistency to stand in peaks. Brown in a 375°F. oven.

LEMON LAYER CAKE

½ cup shortening (butter)
1 cup sugar
3 egg yolks, beaten
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup milk
½ teaspoon lemon extract

Cream butter and sugar. Add beaten egg yolks. Sift flour and baking powder and add alternately with milk. Add flavoring. Bake in 2 layer pans in moderate oven. Put "Successful Meringue" on both layers (piled high) and brown in moderate oven. Stack layers one on top of the other. Serve with ice cream or fresh berries.

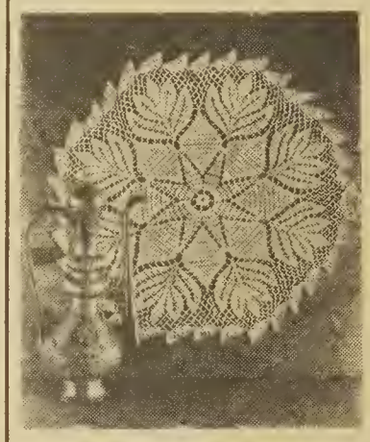
Water Up the Hill

The upper photo below was used by North Carolina's electric co-ops in an advertisement that appeared in many of the state's newspapers early this year. It brought this letter from J. J. Powell of Shelby:

"I saw your advertisement some months back and was interested in the marked likeness of the house in it when compared with my own little vacation spot. The resemblance is so great I took a picture of our cabin (which is on the lines of Rutherford EMC). Could it be the same place?"

The answer is no—but the resemblance is remarkable. (See lower photo.) The ad photo came from the Rural Electrification Administration several years ago, and—as far as is known—was not taken in North Carolina.

Free Patterns



EASILY THE EASIEST . . . needlework gift you can fashion is this lovely crocheted doily. Only simple chain and double crochet stitches are required and the result is a simply marvelous gift for the lucky lady on your list. Instructions on Leaflet No. 2920 are available free of charge. If you would like a set, simply mail your request and a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope to the Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh.

THIS CROCHET-TRIMED PILLOW . . . is a real charmer. Large gingham checks are cool and inviting and the frosty edging makes them even more so. Crochet this edging yourself in a cluster and loop pattern and just see what a decorator's touch this pillow will add to any room in your house. Leaflet No. 3121 is available, free of charge. Just send us a stamped self-addressed, long envelope.

To: The Carolina Homemaker
Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C.

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions that I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

.....Leaflet No. 2920.....Crocheted Doily

.....Leaflet No. 3121.....Pillow Edging

My Name Is .....

Address .....

Comment, If Any .....

.....

THIS OFFERING OF PATTERNS EXPIRES NOVEMBER 1, 1963

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

The 4-H electric demonstrations, sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Association and the 33 rural electric cooperatives in this state, have just been completed. I had the privilege of attending several of these demonstration days and was impressed with the way more and more of these young boys and girls are focusing their attention on the wiring inadequacies that exist in most homes today.

These young folks seem to be responding to questions that homemakers are asking—questions such as: "What is good wiring?" and "What must I ask for in order to get it?"

Since we recognize the performance of good wiring by comparison, these 4-H demonstrators usually compare the performance of an inadequate system with an adequate system. After all, we compare the unsatisfactory results of poor wiring with the good results of adequate wiring just as we can recognize good or poor quality in clothing after wearing.

Wiring often makes the difference between equipment that satisfies and pleases and equipment that disappoints. For instance it was pointed out in several of these 4-H demonstrations that:

- when a major appliance is turned on the lights dim and do not return to full brightness, the wiring should be checked.
- a slow-heating electric range does not make a happy user.
- a 10 percent drop in voltage on a toaster increases toasting time by almost 50 percent.
- a slow-heating electric iron makes the user work longer hours to get the same amount of work done.
- poor wiring equipment often takes more electricity to get the same amount of work done, making the electric bill higher than necessary.

On the other hand, a small added investment for good wiring will more than pay for itself in improved service and reduced operating costs.

We believe any homeowner who does not feel that his wiring system is performing as it should would do well to follow the advice these 4-Hers are giving us. That is, ask the electrification advisor of your EMC to come and show you what needs to be done.

July
Carolina Farmer
Circulation
170,859

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15¢ PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

• ANNUAL MEETINGS

ALBEMARLE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION ON SATURDAY, September 14 at the Perquimans High School Athletic Field. Meeting will begin at 2 p.m. Approximately 50 FREE prizes will be given away.

WOODSTOCK ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, October 4 at 7:30 p.m. in the Pantego School Auditorium. Business, Entertainment, and FREE prizes.

• CIVIL SERVICE TEST

This is your opportunity to prepare for Civil Service test at home. Keep your present job while training. We train you until you pass the test. Rush name, age and address for information to: ADVANCE SCHOOLS, P. O. Box 2598, Lakeland, Florida.

• FOR RENT

Modern Grist Mill, going business, established clientele, storage space, dwelling, pasture. Write Box 526, Chapel Hill, N. C. for appointment and details.

• EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 66-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. XC58. Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

FELLER'S Auctioneering College. World's Finest. Highest Training Given. Diploma Awarded. FREE Catalog. Feller's Auctioneering College, 225 South Schuyler, Kankakee, Illinois.

• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FREE NEEDLECRAFT CATALOG! Embroidery, Knitting, New Ideas! MERRIBEE, Department 556, 2727 West Seventh, Forth Worth, Texas.

• POULTRY

HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICES! Reds, Rocks, Rock-crosses $3.95—100. "JUMBO" White Rocks $5.49 COD. Heavy Breeds Straight hatch $8.90; Pullets $10.50. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes Straight Hatch $10.90; Pullets $18.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets $21.90; Straight Hatch $11.90. Silver Cross Pullets $22.90. Golden Buff Sexlink Pullets $23.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets $21.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) $23.90; Straight Hatch $11.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas Straight Hatch $14.90; Pullets $25.00. Pekin Ducklings 12—$4.75. Bronze and White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—$12. Beltsville Turkeys 15—$10. C.O.D. Live Guarantee fob. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA5, Virginia Beach, Virginia. (Phone 428-2255)

Rocks, Reds or Cornish $3.95—100. Large White Rocks $5.49. Over 50 other breeds—Leghorns, Heavies and Crosses $1.45 to $5.75. Pullets $10.50. Before you buy, compare our prices. We guarantee to save you money. Customers choice of breeds shown in terrific big Free catalog. Shipment from hatchery your section. Delco Chicks, Home Office, 920 Ohio, St. Louis 3, Mo.

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Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Broken Bank Notes of all states and Canada: Confederate Bonds, Civil War Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

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GOULDS PUMPS®

Resources

(Continued from page 9)

tahala—a chartered public utility—had sought, in effect, to sell its customers and keep its hydroelectric facilities. These facilities would have then been used by its parent company—Aluminum Company of America—to provide low-cost electricity for its plant in Tennessee.

IN ITS unanimous decision, the Supreme Court noted that the Utilities Commission had "failed to find essential facts and may have misinterpreted the law."

The Court indicated the question to be settled is how may Nantahala supplement its power in emergency periods, not whether it shall free itself of its public responsibility. "The public has first claim on all power generated by Nantahala," the Court said.

A stringent rule must be applied, the Court declared, when a corporation which has used eminent domain to acquire property for serving the public seeks to relieve itself of its responsibility.

"**IT MUST** establish that the public no longer needs the service which it was created to render or that there is no reasonable probability of its being able to realize sufficient revenue by the rendition of such service to meet its expenses," the opinion said.

The Court noted that the question had been raised whether Nantahala could get additional power from the Tennessee Valley Authority. "We find nothing to indicate this field has been explored," the Court said.

HAYWOOD Electric Membership Corporation (Waynesville) and Blue Ridge Electric Association (Young Harris, Ga.), after earlier asking Commission approval to buy the Nantahala system and furnish the area with TVA power, backed a plan whereby Nantahala would itself buy power from TVA.

While it's still too early to crow loudly, it's apparent that the long hard fight against the Nantahala sale and rate proposals has already netted consumers some benefits. Only time will tell whether or not the consumers will gain all the victories they hope for.

It's good to be equipped...

. . . and have everything at your fingertips. Most homemakers don't have eight hands, but they have the next best thing: electric housewares.

For every job, there's an efficient, convenient electric helper: fry pan, hot tray, vacuum cleaner, or electric blanket to name a few.

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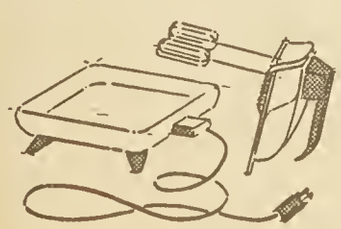

Automatic control panels with built-in timer will let you use as many as six appliances at one time.

Up-date your living, the low-cost electric way. Visit your appliance dealer soon. (Electric housewares make wonderful gifts, too. Why not get one for everyone on your gift list?)

ELECTRICITY—the heart of modern living

ONECA

Paradise Lost

An Easterner was being driven by a rancher over a blistering and almost barren stretch of West Texas when a gaudy bird, new to him, scurried in front of them. The Easterner asked what it was.

"That's a Bird of Paradise," the rancher informed him.

The stranger rode on in silence for a while, then said:

"Pretty long way from home, isn't he?"

HALE

"Things aren't bad enough. Now I'm getting seasick."

"When I gave Bobby a lock of my hair, all the other boys at the party insisted I give them a lock, too."

Perfection Personified

"The trouble with some people," the principal told his secretary, "is that they don't admit their faults. I'd admit mine—if I had any."

•

Constant Companions

"Did you fish with flies?" asked a friend of the returned vacationer.

"Fish with flies!" exclaimed the vacationer. "I hope to tell you we did. We fished, camped, dined, and slept with them."

Justifiable Surrender

Here is a hint to international diplomats. Uncle John was watching his nephew and some other little boys playing at soldiers attacking a fort. "Tommy," he said, "if you and your side can take that fort in half an hour, I'll give you a quarter."

About two minutes later there came an eager cry: "Uncle, can I have that quarter now? We've taken the fort."

"That was smart," said Uncle John, as he handed over the coin; "how did you manage it so quickly?"

"Oh," answered Tommy, "I just offered the other side a dime to give in."

Perfume, Anyone?

To neutralize the odor of the stockyards district as the bus went by, a lady passenger bought a bottle of lavender salts. She uncorked the bottle one block away from the district and kept it under her nose until the bus passed the section.

One morning as she rode along, she glanced out of the window and saw it was time to uncork the bottle. She did so and held it to her nose. As the smell of the stockyards grew stronger, she held the bottle closer to her nose. When the bus reached the heart of the stockyard district, a man across the aisle shouted: "For gosh sakes, lady, close that bottle!"

"Holy Smoke! We forgot the tablecloth!"

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*Prices quoted do not include paved driveways, walks, mail box, yard lights or fences

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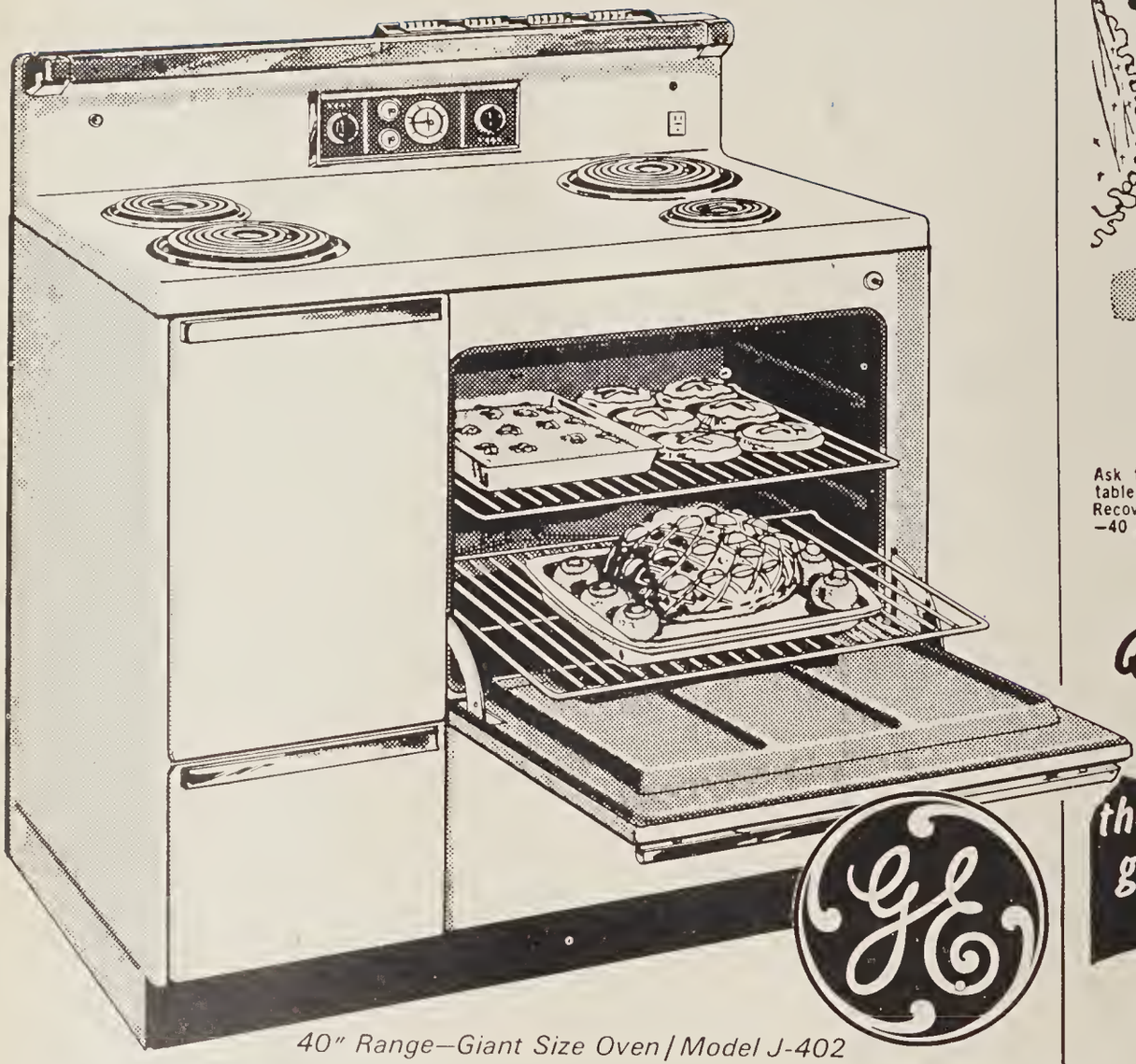

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